

Coll.), Teita (*H. C. V. Hunter*), Somali-Land (*E. Lort Phillips*).

P. poliocephalus. Abyssinia (*Shelley Coll.*), White Nile (*Mus. Brit.*), Wandi (*Emin Pasha*).

109. BRADYORNIS GRISEA.

Bradyornis grisea, Reichen.; Fischer, Zeitschr. i. p. 354 (Dongo Ngai, Great Aruscha).

No. 185. ♂ ad. Turquel, Sük, Jan. 19, 1890.—Irides brown; legs black.

I compared Mr. Jackson's specimen with authentic examples of *B. grisea* in the Berlin Museum.

110. MELÆNORNIS EDOLOIDES.

Melanornis edoloides (Swains.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 315; Salvad. Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) i. p. 128 (1884; Shoa).

No. 2. Uganda, May 16, 1890.—Irides brown.

Dr. Cabanis (*J. f. O.* 1884, p. 241) separates the *Melanornis* from North-eastern Africa as *M. pammelana* (Stanley), but I cannot find the least difference between Mr. Jackson's Uganda specimen and the West-African series of *M. edoloides* in the British Museum.

XLVIII.—*On Pelagodroma marina, a Petrel new to the British List.* By H. A. MACPHERSON, M.A.

I HAVE great pleasure in adding to the British List a well-known Petrel, *Pelagodroma marina*, on the strength of a specimen obtained recently on the north-west coast of England. After a severe gale, in November 1890, a number of sea-birds which had been washed up dead on the outside of Walney Island were collected and taken to Williams, a working blacksmith, of Barrow-in-Furness. It was Williams who received the Spotted Eagle which was washed ashore at Walney in 1875 (*cf. Mitchell, 'Birds of Lancashire,' p. 109*), and I know that he has always been in the habit of stuffing a few of these birds; for example, when visiting him in

November 1888, I found his house full of Guillemots and other birds that had just been brought to him from Walney. On the present occasion the birds brought to him were various, but being hardly convalescent from influenza, and out at his work all day, he only skinned two Petrels, a Little Auk, and one other bird*. He skinned these birds as well as he could, for they were not fresh, and put them by in a glass-topped box until I should call, which was not until the beginning of the following July. He then showed them to me, and offered to give them to me, as he considered that he could not mount such rough skins to his satisfaction. I had great difficulty in inducing him to accept half a sovereign for the birds, and he was then anxious to make me a present of a white *Turdus iliacus*, as he thought I was paying him too much. I at once recognized the smaller Petrel as *Oceanites oceanicus*; but not knowing the larger bird, I sent the two skins to Mr. Osbert Salvin, F.R.S., just as I received them, the sand of Walney still adhering to their feathers, especially to those of the smaller bird. Mr. Salvin, whose great kindness I specially desire to acknowledge, has not only identified the unknown bird as a typical example of *Pelagodroma marina*, which he thinks may perhaps breed in the Canary group, but has compared both skins with the British Museum series, and has further favoured me with some very valuable notes, of which I now avail myself.

Pelagodroma marina was first noticed during Captain Cook's first voyage, and a specimen obtained on the 23rd December, 1768, in lat. 37° S., off the east coast of South America, about opposite the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. It was sketched by Parkinson, one of the artists who accompanied Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks in the 'Endeavour.' This sketch is now in the British Museum, where it appears as "No. 13" under Solander's unpublished name *Procellaria æquorea*, in a MS. volume called 'Banks's Drawings.' It then became the Frigate Petrel of

* The exact part of the island where the Petrels were found is the north-western beach, nearly opposite the windmill.

Latham's 'Synopsis,' and the *Procellaria marina* of the same author's 'Index Ornithologicus.'

The bird is now known to have a wide range in the southern hemisphere. Gould's collector Gilbert discovered it breeding on some of the small islands lying off Cape Leewin, South-western Australia, in December, where he procured numbers of its eggs as well as many examples of the adult birds. He also met with it on a small island about three miles south of East Wallaby Island in January, when the young birds were almost ready to leave their holes (Gould, B. Austr. vol. vii. pl. 61). The most northern locality where *P. marina* has been observed hitherto is the Canary Isles. Here it would appear to be not common, though many observers have either procured specimens or recognized it when flying over the sea. The bird from these islands was named *Procellaria hypoleuca* by Webb and Berthelot. Mr. Salvin concludes his notes by remarking that "the specimen from Walney Island agrees closely with examples from the South Seas and the Canary Islands now in the British Museum." I should be happy to submit the specimen to any brother member of the B. O. U. who may entertain any desire to see it. The other species, *Oceanites oceanicus*, had previously occurred in the N.W. of England (Macpherson & Duckworth, 'Birds of Cumberland,' p. 181).

XLIX.—*Notes on Woodpeckers.*—No. XVIII. *On two new Species from the Pilcomayo.* By EDWARD HARGITT, F.Z.S.

MR. SCLATER has been good enough to place in my hands some Woodpeckers collected by Mr. Graham Kerr, who accompanied the Pilcomayo Expedition, and whose researches in the highly interesting region explored, when fully made known to the world, will not only prove to be of great scientific value, but add much to his already well-earned reputation as an energetic and devoted naturalist. I must refer the reader to the extracts from Mr. Graham Kerr's letters, published in 'The Ibis' for January and April 1891, which